

BIG SANDY NEWS.

R. S. Botten and wife are in Louisa.

Leo, Frank went to Catlettsburg yesterday.

Thesing boats have completed their work and returned to this place.

G.W. Chapman called on us Monday. He has just completed a four month's school at Ferguson, W. Va.

FOUND—A gold ring. Any person describing the ring and paying for this notice can have it.

M. S. Burns.

Hon. W. P. Taulbee passed down on the Ingomar Sunday night on his way to Washington city to attend Congress.

A. L. Shannon, who was elected Sheriff of this county last August, has given bond for the collection of next year's taxes.

If children had worms I should give them "Dr. Sellers' Vermifuge" and no other for it never fails to expel them. 25c. Sold by all druggists.

A number of the young folks of our town passed several hours very pleasantly at Drake's Hall Thursday evening, "tripping the light fantastic toe."

List of Letters in P. O. Louisa, Dec. 1st, 1886, unclaimed and uncalled for: Wayne Coburn, H. B. Hu-lott, James Matney, Henry Elder-man, Cynthia Bunells, Samuel Mc-Coy, Jno. Prince.

C. C. SULLIVAN, P. M.

How often do we hear of the sudden fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral? Be wise in time, and keep a bottle of it on hand, ready for use.

We are glad those Knights of Labor, the Bees' never strike for higher wages, but are always on hand to get in their work among the flowers. As a consequence we have of honey, which is largely used in manufacturing Cousens' Honey of Tar, the best remedy in the world for coughs, colds and diseases of throat and lungs.

Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines health, and constitutional vigor will return. Those who suffer from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse the blood and restore vitality.

It is worse than folly to worry ourselves with what we cannot remedy, but silly to endure what can be cured by a simple preparation. Tabler's Buckeye File Ointment is pronounced by all who have used it, the best remedy ever offered the sufferer with piles. Do not suffer needlessly but avail yourself of the remedy and be cured.

"MYSTERY—"Mother," said a little fellow four years old, "If a man is a mister, ain't a woman a mystery?" The greatest mystery in the world to us is that any one will buy any other except J. Mohr's Taylor's Gold Medal Soda and Saleratus. It cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak stomachs, saves your teeth from decaying, saves one-half the quantity of shortening, besides it takes so little of it to do its work. Try it. Most Merchants sell it. Depot, 113 Water St., New York.

To sufferers with colds or deep-seated coughs, the days are long and dreary. Various remedies are grasped with the energy of despair, but not until they try Cousens' Honey of Tar can they be sure of a complete cure for a cough, cold, or disease of the throat and lungs. This preparation receives unstinted praise because it is an effective cough remedy.

Acquitted:

The examining trial of Mollie Oliver, charged with poisoning the Terman family, was begun last Monday and concluded Tuesday night. Alexander Lackey was the attorney for the defense, and W. W. Marcum, G. W. Castle and R. S. Botten conducted the prosecution. An important Commonwealth's witness—the boy who claimed to have seen the girl put the poison in the food—was introduced twice, and made several contradictory statements. At about eight o'clock Tuesday night the examination of the witnesses was completed and the case submitted to the Court without argument. Not having sufficient evidence of the guilt of the defendant, Judge Burton acquitted the girl.

Persons who heard all the testimony say there is something very mysterious about the case.

\$50 Given Away!

To introduce our Corn Extractor we will give on Feb. 1, 1887, \$50.00 to the first three persons sending in the three largest lists of words made from the sentence "ALLEN'S CORN EXTRACTOR." To the person sending us the largest list, \$25; to the second, \$15; to the third \$10. No restriction other than that the words shall be numbered found in Webster's dictionary, and that no letter shall be used in any one word oftener than it appears in the sentence. Each contestant shall first send to our address, his or her name enclosing 25c in silver or postal note, when the name will be registered and a package of Allen's Corn Extractor sent post paid. Contestants will be furnished a card with the result as soon after Feb. 1st as possible. Award will be made with utmost fairness. Address: J. E. Allen & Co., Greencastle, Ind.

Money to be Made.

It is said that dull times are not known by the agents for the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present we understand, their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage—it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and an agent can devote all his time, or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions they give. We have not space to explain all here, but full particulars will be sent free those who address the firm, their full address is given above.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of the Big Sandy News will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages; and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known in the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength, by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The Proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars, for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75cts.

BLAINE.

Hon. H. H. Gamblill returned from Flemingsburg a few days ago. He had been there with a lot of mules and horses; but he found the market so low that he brought some of them back with him.

Lum Holbrook's new house is nearing completion. It is a "palatial residence."

Our little Village is improving considerably. One new building is going up in the West wing and three in the East wing.

Prof. G. M. Elam is progressing finely with the public school at this place. He will open a select school here Jan. 10, 1887.

The oil prospect is becoming more encouraging in this part of the country. At the well that is being drilled near the mouth of the Lower Lathrop, they struck a considerable stream of oil and will begin to pump to-day (Nov. 26th) We believe the well will prove a success.

BERRY.

PIKEVILLE.

The McCoy's and Hatfields, of this County, have renewed their old troubles. Jeff McCoy was shot and killed by one of the Hatfields a few days ago. The McCoy's are about defeated.

A. J. Auxier has returned from down the river.

J. E. Gray, Master Commissioner, sold a large amount of timber last week.

Married, on the 24th inst at the residence of Mr. A. J. Hatcher, Mr. Jas. Trimble, of Catlettsburg, to Miss Lizzie Hatcher. Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, of Prestonsburg conducted the ceremonies. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble left the next morning for Catlettsburg. Miss Lizzie was one of our most beautiful and intelligent young ladies. Coon Waits and Frank McFarlin were here last week.

Col. J. H. Northrup, Frank Walcott and Col. Forbes, of the Chattanooga railway, and C. M. Parsons, of this place, left here one day last week for the "breaks," where they were to meet some gentlemen connected with a Virginia road. If our people want a road they should now offer proper inducements to the Chattanooga. "Now is the accepted time." GUESS.

If "out of sorts" with headache, stomach disorder, torpid liver, pain in back or side, constipation, etc., perhaps you are suffering from a bilious attack. A few doses of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give relief and a few more restore to new health and vigor.

The Parent of Insomnia.
The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve center, the brain. Invigorate the stomach, and you restore equilibrium to the great center. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics, which, though they may give a time rest, exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all important organ, and their beneficial influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

Volina Cordial

CURES
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
WEAKNESS, CHILLS AND FEVERS,
MALARIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.

IT is invigorating and De-lightful to take, and of great value as a Medicine for weak and Ailing Women and Children.

IT gives NEW LIFE to the whole SYSTEM by Strengthening the Muscles, forcing the Blood, and completely Digesting the food.

CONTAINS no harmful Minerals, is composed of carefully selected Vegetables and Medicines, combined skillfully, making a safe and Pleasant Remedy.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. Should the reader need more Volina Cordial, send \$1.00 and a full set will be sent, otherwise send no money.

Volina Drug and Chemical Company, BALTIMORE, MD. U. S. A.

MONEY
to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money than you can get in any other way. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that costs money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUB & Co, Augusta, Maine

Dr. H. O. Cease, DENTIST

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—A Worcester County (Mass.) farmer says: "I am satisfied if farmers would use more pure bone and less adulterated phosphates they would receive greater and more lasting results."

—A capital method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up. Then flavor with a little salt, sugar, or currant jelly. —*The Household.*

—Eggs in winter mean profit. We should try and have our poultry house clean, warm and comfortable; dust bath, ground oyster shells, and fresh clean water constantly before them. —*Detroit Tribune.*

—Brown Bread: One cup sponge, one cup cornmeal, two cups coarse flour, two tablespoons molasses, a little salt; wet with milk. Stir stiff as you can. Let stand in pans till raised. —*Toledo Blade.*

—Ham Pie: Make a crust the same as for soda biscuit; line your dish; then put in a layer of potatoes sliced thin, pepper, salt, and a little butter; then a layer of lean ham; add considerable water, and you will have an excellent pie. —*Chicago Journal.*

—Clean irons are one of the marks of a good housekeeper. If your irons trouble you dropping black specks from the top or sides when ironing, put them into a pan of warm soapuds and give them a thorough scrubbing. Dry them quickly or they will rust. —*Good Housekeeping.*

—Warm Gingerbread: One cup each of sugar, molasses, butter and "lapped" milk or cream, four and a half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, sifted twice with the flour, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of mixed nutmeg and cinnamon, three eggs; beat together molasses, sugar, butter and spices until they are very light; put in the milk, beaten eggs and finally flour. Stir vigorously for five minutes and bake in a "card." Break instead of cutting it and eat with cream as an accompaniment. —*Boston Budget.*

—Graham Bread: One pint of graham and one pint of wheat flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one and a half pints of milk. Sift together graham flour, sugar, salt and powder, leaving out the coarse bran which will be found in the sieve; add the milk; mix quickly into a smooth, soft dough, which pour into two small greased tins and bake at once in a rather hot oven twenty-five minutes. Protect with paper ten minutes. —*The Caterer.*

—Snow Cake: Three fourths cup butter, two cups white sugar beaten to a cream, one cup milk, one cup of cornstarch, two cups flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder; mix cornstarch, flour and baking powder together, add to the butter and sugar alternately with the milk; lastly add whites of seven eggs beaten stiff. Flavor with almond. Iceing: Boil two cups sugar in one half cup water, boil until it becomes a thick syrup; pour this while hot over the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, beat together until thick and cold, flavor with vanilla. Wet a broad knife in water and smooth the icing on cake. —*Exchange.*

EARLY COOKERY.

A Subject Which Has Always Engaged the Attention of Mankind.

Of old the palate ran riot, writes Dr. J. Milner Fothergill in his excellent work on Dietetics. The Romans were both epicures and gluttons. The oysters of Britain were conveyed by relays of runners to the Roman villas. One epicure cast a slave into his fish pond to improve the flavor of his lampreys. The most absurd dishes were contrived, up to a pie of nightingales' tongues. Their tastes were not ours. Fowls were boiled in aniseed water and served with a sauce containing aniseed, mint, mustard seeds and asafetida.

Nor were the Middle Ages far different. Charles V. of Germany was a notorious gourmand. Besides ordinary meats, he had roasted hares, cats in jelly, lizard soup, fried frogs, etc., till his chef, when asked for a new dish, could only suggest a compote of watches—in allusion to that monarch's passion for such time-keepers. Animals were chased because it was found that the flesh of hunted beasts was more tender and palatable than that of those killed without such preliminary preparation. Fowls were thrashed to death to fit them for the table; while one writer gave directions "how to roast and eat a goose alive." No cruelty to an animal was too great to gratify the palate. The amount eaten, too, was enormous. The Roman had five meals a day; and at great feasts the stomach, when full to repletion, was emptied in order that the process of filling might be recommenced.

Charles V. was quite as big a glutton as he was an epicure. At a dinner of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, Ascham saw him make his way through sod beef, roast mutton and baked hare, after which he fed full well on a capon. Nor did he forget to drink with it all. "He had his head in the glass five times as long as any of them and drank no less at once than a quart of Rhine wine."

Then views as to foods varied in the widest manner. The English athlete placed his faith in rare beefsteaks and raw eggs; while the Hindoo wrestlers trained on sweetmeats. The English farmer feeds his servants on meat in order that they may be equal to do hard work. Cookery books were written by men of learning. Even Dr. Johnson, of dictionary fame, did not think the subject beneath him. "I could write a better book of cookery than has ever yet been written," he boasted. "It should be a book on philosophical principles." So important did he deem the subject that he said contemptuously: "A woman may spin, but she can't make a good book of cookery." Dr. Kitchener, the author of "The Cook's Oracle," had a library of works devoted to food and cookery, consisting of no less than two hundred and fifty volumes. It can't be said that the subject has not received considerable attention in all ages. —*Good Housekeeping.*

WILD WEST LAW.

How a Kansas Judge Rewarded Two Jurors Who Didn't Agree With Him.

We sometimes growl about the way the modern lawyer attacks and insults a witness on the stand, but there has really been a great improvement in the last twenty years, especially in the West. In 1855 the writer was a juror in the case of Adams vs. Paige, tried in Kansas. Adams was a Boston speculator who was trying to oust Paige from certain lands. The lands clearly belonged to Adams, and Paige was clearly a squatter, but the latter resisted and the former appealed to the law. The judge was a squatter, and therefore a sympathizer with Paige. When Adams came to take the stand Paige's lawyer, whose name was Britt, began:

"Now, Mr. Adams, you say you bought this land from a party in Boston?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you paid him \$480?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, sir, isn't it a fact that while this Davis, the bogus claimant to this land, lay dying you robbed him of his deed?"

"No, sir."

"Be careful! We want no perjury in this case! How often have you been sent to State prison?"

"Never!"

"Look out! Ah! see the guilty blush on his face! Notice his confusion? Your Honor, that man is deliberately lying!"

"I object to all this!" exclaimed Adams' lawyer as he jumped up.

"Steve Bullock, you set down!" shouted his Honor. "I've known you ever since you started out driving a mule team, and you was allus objecting to every thing. If this man has been in State prison this court wants to know it."

"I never have been," replied Adams.

"Have you ever robbed a widow?" asked the lawyer.

"Your Honor, what has all this to do with the case on trial?" asked Adams' lawyer.

"Heaps, your Honor," replied Britt.

"If we can show that this man is a thief, murderer and land pirate it's our business to do so. If a wolf in sheep's clothing sneaks into our innocent community it is our duty to expose him."

"I should say it was," answered the court.

"The witness must answer the question or I'll lock him up for contempt."

"I never did," replied Adams.

"Then your looks belie you. Didn't you set a store afire in St. Louis?"

"No, sir."

"Nor rob a bank in St. Louis?"

"Your Honor, I must object," said Bullock. "This is a case—"

"Steve Bullock, set down!" exclaimed the court. "You quit driving mules a year ago and went into law, but you don't know everything yet. This court can give you half a mile the start and beat you in. If this man has robbed a bank we want to know it. We want to know what sort of a man has come among us to skewer our wimmin and children."

"I did not rob a bank," said Adams.

"O, you didn't!" sneered Britt.

"How about burning a barn in Illinois?"

"Your Honor, I did not come here to be insulted," said Adams, as he turned to the court.

"Answer the question!" commanded the judge. "I've got a barn of my own, or am going to have next spring, and if we've taken a barn-burner to the bosom of this community I want to know it."

For two long hours Britt continued to ask such questions, and the judge obliged the witness to answer. Then the case for the defense was closed without a word in regard to his legal aspects. Britt contended, in his speech to the jury, that it was a plot to rob a big-hearted, good-natured citizen of his all, and Bullock was so disgusted that he refused to examine a witness or make an argument.

"Gents," said the court when he charged us, "we don't want no fooling in this case. That 'ere land belongs to Bill Paige, and you want to return a verdict to that effect."

We went out, and ten of the twelve were ready to agree with the court. Two of us hung out, and to reward us for producing a disagreement his Honor sent us to jail for thirty-six hours apiece. —*Marion Smith, in Detroit Free Press.*

ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

The First Country Newspaper Published in Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1695 appeared the first country newspaper as the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury*. The prospectus of one of these early county papers, the *Salisbury Postman*, "or packet of intelligence from France, Spain, Portugal," etc., September 27, 1715, ran:

"This paper contains an abstract of the most material occurrences of the whole week, foreign and domestic, and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encouragement. If two hundred subscribe, it shall be delivered to any public or private house in town every Monday, Thursday, or Saturday morning by eight o'clock in winter and by six in summer for 14d. each. Besides the news, we perform all other matters belonging to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, algebra, mathematics, etc." By 1782 the number of provincial papers had increased to fifty. A vivid description of the state of the roads in this country in winter time two centuries ago is given in the following extract from the "Collections for Husbandry and Trade," March 10, 1693: "The roads are filled with snow, we are forced to ride with the paquet over hedges and ditches. This day seven night my boy with the paquet and two gentlemen were seven hours riding from Dunstable to Hockley, but three miles, barely escaping with their lives, being often in holes and forced to be drawn out with ropes. A man and woman were found dead within a mile hence, and six horses lie dead on the road between Hockley and Brickhill another road." —*Longman's Magazine.*

MANDARIN-MAKING.

Shrewd Plans by Which Rich But Ignorant Chinamen Secure High Offices.

On entering what purported to be the place where the great examinations were held I found myself inside a vast wall surrounding a few acres of what in Chicago would be taken for cattle sheds. Each one of these cattle-pen looking stalls, of which there are 10,000 in the inclosure, is meant to receive a candidate for examination.

This candidate sits crouched on a board floor raised a few inches from the ground. It is hard to tell whether the elevation is made to secure him from dampness or to facilitate an inspection of the premises for those whose business it is to see that no "skinning papers" are used. The candidate's body is pinned to the back of the stool by a sort of sewing-board, which slides in like a shelf against his stomach. This is used as a table. These cells are arranged in long tiers, with guardians at each end to see that no communication takes place between the aspirant and the outside world. At the ends of these alleys stand large jars of water and caldrons, in which the food is cooked and which the guardians supply to them. No one is allowed to leave his cell until his examination papers are completed. These examinations last as long as the candidate can endure the discomfort of his position—often for several days.

In the midst of these dreary little prison alleys is a handsomely carved pavilion, where sit the chief examiners and high officials, and where the determinations are reached that make or unmake the Chinese office-seeker.

I hear that many a man passed examinations here in a way that would surprise most people. Pretty much every well-informed resident tells me that the Chinese officials, as a class, are irredeemably corrupt, and that none but the rich men and crafty men can afford to be Mandarins. The way this paradox is made to harmonize is somewhat as follows:

The rich Chinaman who wants to become a Mandarin comes to Pekin some weeks before the examination commences. He wants to look about, to post himself as to the examiners he is to have, and, above all, select his "substitute." This "substitute" is a scholar but not an impetuous individual, who loans his services to rich but brainless candidates for mandarinship. Bargains in China are of slow making, and for a work so delicate as this unusual time is needed. There were on the steamer coming up the Yellow sea with me a number of officials on their way to an examination that was not to take place for several months.

Before entering Examination hall, the rich candidate and the scholar but impetuous "substitute" exchange names. When the papers are handed in the rich man has signed the poor man's name to a slender piece of work, while the impetuous party has given the credit of his mastery manuscript to a wealthy patron. When the names of the successful candidates are announced our wealthy knave takes his diploma, while our poor but equally knavish scholar takes the bribe that is to support him until another wealthy candidate turns up.

One would think that a man could not long carry on a profession of this nature. So those think who do not know the ramifications of corruption in China. The great crowd that goes into one examination facilitates any man's sinking his identity. The question occurred to me at once: If this poor devil could pass a Mandarin's examination, why did he not "sell out" his patron and take the office? The answer I received from the knowing was that the getting to be a Mandarin was a small matter compared to holding yourself in power after you once get there, and that the "substitute in Pekin" was, in view of his means, doing a very wise thing in remaining where he was.

Of course there are numberless ways of cheating in examinations. Chinese "skinning papers" that I have seen are marvels of fine work, which one might expect of a people who have brought the art of deception to a degree of perfection hitherto undreamed of. —*Outing.*

A station indicator is the latest invention, recently patented by a young lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. The machines can be attached to each car in a train, and by the pulling of a cord a brakeman registers the approaching station. The dial on which the words are printed is in full view of the passengers.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.	
LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	\$1.25 @ 2.00
Choice Butchers	3.00 @ 3.75
HOGS—Common	2.25 @ 2.75
Good Packers	3.00 @ 4.15
SHEEP—Good to choice	3.25 @ 4.00
Wool—Washed	15 @ 18
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74 @ 78
Do—No. 2 mixed	70 @ 74
Do—No. 2 mixed	68 @ 70
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11.00 @ 12.00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6.00 @ 7.50
Do—No. 2	5.00 @ 6.00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10.00 @ 11.00
Do—Prime Steam	12.00 @ 13.00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	28 @ 30
Do—No. 2	25 @ 27
APPLES—Prime, per barrel	4.00 @ 5.00
POTATOES—Per bushel	58 @ 62
NEW YORK.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74 @ 78
Do—No. 2 mixed	70 @ 74
Do—No. 2 mixed	68 @ 70
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11.00 @ 12.00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6.00 @ 7.50
Do—No. 2	5.00 @ 6.00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10.00 @ 11.00
Do—Prime Steam	12.00 @ 13.00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	28 @ 30
Do—No. 2	25 @ 27
APPLES—Prime, per barrel	4.00 @ 5.00
POTATOES—Per bushel	58 @ 62
BALTIMORE.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74 @ 78
Do—No. 2 mixed	70 @ 74
Do—No. 2 mixed	68 @ 70
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11.00 @ 12.00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6.00 @ 7.50
Do—No. 2	5.00 @ 6.00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10.00 @ 11.00
Do—Prime Steam	12.00 @ 13.00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	28 @ 30
Do—No. 2	25 @ 27
APPLES—Prime, per barrel	4.00 @ 5.00
POTATOES—Per bushel	58 @ 62

—Rev. A. A. Horton, of Sheffield, Pa., was walking home from Tiona the other night when six men stopped him and demanded his money. He handed them thirty cents. They searched him for more, but found none, and told him to go on. Before he went Mr. Horton made this remark: "Gentlemen—excuse the expression—the next time you hold up a stranger, be sure that he is not a Methodist preacher." —*N. Y. Sun.*

UNITED STATES SENATOR BLACKBURN says Red Star Cough Cure is safe and reliable. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

THERE are 103 different species of sharks. Take your choice. —*Detroit Free Press.*

A Sad Case of Poisoning is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, causing rheumatism, skin diseases, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

"When two pugilists step into the ring what kind of a musical composition are they going to perform?" inquired one traveling man of another. "Give it up." "A knock turn," was the reply.

WHAT can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

TOLD in few words: "Boy—Gun—Glad—Fun—Gun—Bust—Boy—Dust."

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHITIS CURE. A simple and effective remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

CAN anybody tell why popular subscriptions are so very unpopular. —*Boston Transcript.*

••••• Rupture radically cured, also piles tumors and fistulae. Pamphlet of particulars in cents in stamp and return to Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A rye is the only thing that has its toes behind. —*St. Paul Herald.*

CONTEMPORARY Detectives are indicated, not hidden, by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

WHEN is butter like Irish children? When it is made into little pats. —*N. Y. Telegram.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

A CAT-HOAT is always dangerous when it sneezes. —*Lovell Citizen.*

OSTER CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

A MOTTO for young lovers—So-fa and no father. —*N. Y. Independent.*

BROOKS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A YACHT is always for sale. —*Merchant Traveler.*

Rheumatism

According to the best authorities, originates in a morbid condition of the blood. Lactic acid, caused by the decomposition of the gelatinous and albuminous tissues, circulates with the blood and attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and thus causes the local manifestations of the disease. The back and shoulders are the parts usually affected by rheumatism, and the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists are also sometimes attacked. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. The medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action on the blood, corrects the cause of the disease, and it also gives strength to every function of the body. If you suffer from rheumatism try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"About a year ago I was pretty well run down, being troubled with rheumatism and indigestion, and my blood being very poor. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it gave me great relief." —*John Lewis, Torrington, Conn.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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